

at Natchez, Miss.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1937, from Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Cino Chemical Products Co.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "The Cino Chemical Products Co., Cincinnati, Ohio."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a poisonous substance, a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, had been substituted in whole or in part for "Solvane, the perfect Non-Alcoholic Solvent for Extracts, Flavors, Essential Oils, and Compound Vanillas," which it purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement, "Solvane, the Perfect Non-Alcoholic Solvent for Extracts, Flavors, Essential Oils, and Compound Vanillas," was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to a poison unfit for use as a food-flavor solvent; and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, namely, Solvane, a food-flavor solvent.

On May 18, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered disposed of in the manner provided by law.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29171. Adulteration and misbranding of imitation vanilla flavor. U. S. v. 2 Jugs of Concentrated Imitation Vanilla. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41484. Sample No. 527-D.)

This product contained carbitol, a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons.

On January 20, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two jugs of imitation vanilla flavor at Takoma, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 29, 1937, from San Francisco, Calif., by S. H. Tyler & Son; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in that an article containing a poisonous substance, a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, had been substituted in whole or in part for concentrated imitation vanilla, which it purported to be; and in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged in that the name on the label, "Concentrated Imitation Vanilla," was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article containing a glycol or a glycol ether, or both, poisons; and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, "Concentrated Imitation Vanilla."

On July 11, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29172. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of imitation butter flavor. U. S. v. 1 Jug of Imitation Butter Flavor. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41470. Sample No. 36788-C.)

This product contained diethylene glycol, a poison.

On January 19, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one jug of imitation butter flavor at Knoxville, Tenn.; alleging the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 6, 1937, from Baltimore, Md., by the C. M. Pitt & Sons Co., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Velvet * * * The C. M. Pitt and Sons Co., * * * Baltimore, Md."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that the substance diethylene glycol, a poison, had been substituted in whole or in part for imitation butter flavor No. 7, which the article purported to be; and in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient which might have rendered it injurious to health, viz, 85 percent of diethylene glycol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Imitation Butter Flavor No. 7," was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to an article containing 85 percent of diethylene glycol, a poison; and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, imitation butter flavor No. 7.

On June 29, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be condemned and destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*